

Source of Students Attending Washington's Public 4-Year Institutions

Percent Share, Fall Headcount Enrollment for Public 4-Year Institutions (by source from 1981-2002)

Fall Term	Entering Freshmen	Continuing Students	Transfers	Other	Total
1981	12.2%	63.2%	14.1%	10.5%	100.0%
1982	12.6%	63.8%	14.3%	9.2%	100.0%
1983	12.6%	62.7%	15.3%	9.3%	100.0%
1984	12.8%	62.4%	15.7%	9.1%	100.0%
1985	12.7%	63.4%	14.8%	9.1%	100.0%
1986	12.4%	65.2%	16.2%	6.2%	100.0%
1987	12.6%	66.0%	16.3%	5.2%	100.0%
1988	12.9%	66.1%	16.1%	4.9%	100.0%
1989	12.3%	66.5%	16.4%	4.8%	100.0%
1990	11.6%	66.6%	17.3%	4.5%	100.0%
1991	11.4%	67.7%	16.2%	4.8%	100.0%
1992	11.4%	66.8%	17.3%	4.5%	100.0%
1993	11.3%	66.9%	17.2%	4.6%	100.0%
1994	11.3%	66.9%	17.6%	4.2%	100.0%
1995	11.7%	66.6%	17.3%	4.3%	100.0%
1996	11.9%	66.1%	17.6%	4.5%	100.0%
1997	12.7%	67.4%	16.2%	3.7%	100.0%
1998	13.3%	66.5%	16.5%	3.7%	100.0%
1999	13.3%	68.0%	15.5%	3.3%	100.0%
2000	13.3%	68.4%	14.7%	3.6%	100.0%
2001	13.5%	67.2%	12.9%	6.4%	100.0%
2002	13.4%	68.4%	12.6%	5.6%	100.0%

*Former Student Returning and New Student from Unknown Sources.

SOURCE: OFM, Higher Education Enrollment Reports.

- ▶ Enrollment at four-year institutions consists of freshmen entrants, continuing students, transfer students, and returning students.
- ▶ The recent increase in the share of freshmen entrants is due in part to an increase in high school graduates resulting from the "baby-boom echo."
- ▶ The share of continuing students has also increased. This may be due to several factors affecting the length of time to completion of a degree, such as lower course loads or degree switching.
- ▶ As the share of freshmen entrants and continuing students increase, the percentage share of transfer students has declined sharply since the mid 1990s.

Public 4-Year Fall Term Student
by Source from 1981-2002

